

WEATHER.

Fair and rising temperature today; tomorrow cloudy and warmer. Temperature for twenty-two hours ended at 10 p.m. last night: Highest, 64, at 8 a.m. yesterday; lowest, 53, at 10 p.m. last night. Full report on page 5.

The Sunday Star.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1922.

FIVE CENTS.

NAVY OF 86,000 MEN VICTORIOUS IN HOUSE BY VOTE OF 177 TO 130

Amendment to Bill, Increasing Force From 67,000, Passed After Bitter Fight.

PRESIDENT'S PLEA FOR LARGER PERSONNEL SEEN AS DECISIVE

Vehement Speeches, Loud Cheering and Turbulent Scenes Mark Long Session of Committee of the Whole.

With nearly fifty votes to spare, "big Navy" men put through the House yesterday, by a vote of 177 to 130, an amendment to the 1923 naval bill increasing the enlisted force from 67,000 to 86,000.

Shot at from all sides, the bill, as framed by the appropriations committee and opposed by President Harding, wobbled at times like a frail craft—then went down by the head. There are other sections, of course, to be taken up next week, but the big fight was on the enlisted provision.

The vote yesterday was in committee of the whole. When the measure reaches the House proper a demand will be in order for a record vote, but the wide margin by which the amendment won means, according to most leaders, that the result will stand. Some administration heads asserted last night that the letter presented Friday from the President urging that the force be not reduced below 86,000 swung the tide in favor of the amendment, which was offered jointly by Representative McArthur, Oregon, and Vare, Pennsylvania, both republicans.

Fighting to the last, holding his ground through four solid hours of debate, Representative Kelley of Michigan, in charge of the bill, took the defeat with a smile when a roar, rising and growing, swept the chamber as the march of members down the aisle for a man-to-man count showed that the amendment had won.

Both Sides Bellow.

When the moment came for a vote on the \$6,000,000 amendment the question was put and there was a loud shout of ayes and an even louder shout of noes. No presiding officer could have decided which side was stronger in numbers. So great was the bellow of the "noes" that Representative Vare, on the winning side, jumped to his feet with a demand for a rising vote. Before this could be called the whole House shouted for tellers and in a moment members were jammed at the head of the center aisle, waiting for a chance to crowd through and be counted.

Every seat filled, the galleries joined in the tumult. Guards who had kept the crowds in order during the day let them shout as they pleased.

Just before the vote was announced the House halted a moment to permit Representative Mansfield, democrat, who had been ill, to be counted without going through the ordeal of going down the aisle in the wheel chair in which he has been attending House sessions.

Representative Kelley as chairman of the subcommittee which framed the bill with its provision for a Navy with an enlisted strength of 67,000 men—less than a navy under the arms conference treaty should have, opponents claimed—had the last word in the long debate. Half of the House stood as he started to speak. As the gavel tapped the warning that his time was up the chairman, swinging away from the point he was seeking to drive home—namely, that the demand for the increase came from navy yard sections, exclaimed: "Let me say this, we must not permit any group of individuals or any combination of localities to throw themselves across the path of the world in the goal of world progress and peace as set by the armament conference."

Warns of Election.

Breaking into the debate toward the close, Chairman Madden of the appropriations committee, said he wanted to warn the republicans that if the right vote did not come then on the vote it would come in November, when they would be forced to explain why they had failed to bring about economy, one of the objects hoped to be obtained by the arms conference. Mr. Madden asserted the amendment as adopted would add \$60,000,000 in one lump sum to the total of \$233,000,000 carried in the bill.

Representative Padgett of Tennessee, the former democratic chairman of the naval affairs committee, which formulated the naval bills, made one of the principal arguments for the increase, asserting the efficiency of the Navy could not be maintained without it. The movement for the increase on the republican side is in the hands of Mr. McArthur, Mr. Vare and Representative Rogers of Massachusetts.

After adopting the Vire amendment the House, without division, adopted one offered by Representative McArthur, increasing from \$93,000,000 to \$107,000,000 the amount carried for pay of officers and enlisted men for the next fiscal year.

There was an unexpected wrangle at the outset before the agreement to vote was reached, caused by two members, both standing for the bigger enlisted force, who presented amendments.

The first was offered by Representative McArthur, proposing an increase in the provision for enlisted personnel, which the committee fixed on the basis of 67,000 men. Representative Vare, republican, Pennsylv-

committee, signing the minority report, evidently was taken off his feet by the unexpected introduction of the McArthur proposal, and he insisted his amendment, stipulating that the personnel total should be 86,000, had the right of way. Chairman Kelley, in charge of the bill, suggested, with a grin, that he might be able to clear up the difficulties of the "big Navy" men.

Representative McArthur insisted his amendment took care of 80,000 enlisted men and 6,000 apprentices, the number demanded by Mr. Vare, and that the two could be considered together.

Chairman Kelley finally obtained consent for four hours of debate with the understanding that the vote would be taken in the afternoon and on the Vire amendment first. Breaking into the discussion Representative Wingo, democrat, Arkansas, asked what time for debate would be allotted members who wanted a Navy around 120,000, as urged by the naval experts.

"Oh, the morning mail is not yet in and we don't know what they will offer today," said Chairman Kelley, and the House let it go at that.

317 Members on Floor.
A quorum call at the opening found 317 members on the floor, a record attendance for Saturday.

In the midst of the squabble over parliamentary procedure, Representative Treadway, republican, Massachusetts, attempted to have the provision limiting the enlisted personnel to 67,000 eliminated on a point of order on the ground it was legislation unauthorized in an appropriation bill. Representative Rogers, republican, Massachusetts, previously had announced he reserved the right to make a point of order against the paragraph after a vote was taken on the McArthur and Vire proposals.

This line of attack brought Representative Mondell of Wyoming, a republican leader, to his feet with a remark that such procedure would be unprecedented.

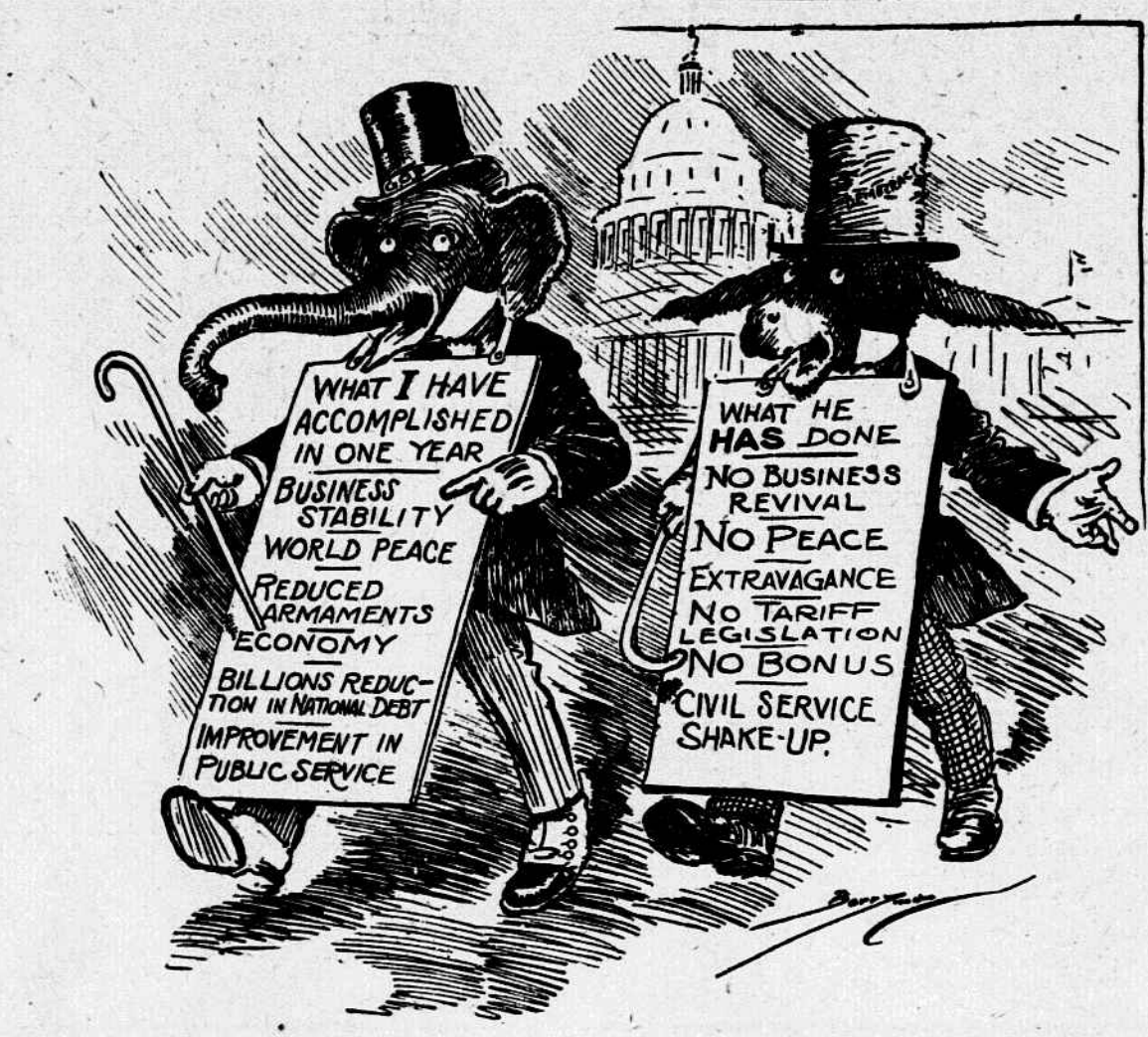
"The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Rogers) evidently wishes to wait to see whether the personnel is increased," said Mr. Mondell. "If it is not, he will try to have the whole session stricken out."

After ten-minute discussion with a dozen members participating, Mr. Treadway withdrew his point of order, when informed that if it were sustained it would knock out any amendments permitting an 86,000 personnel as well as the 67,000 proviso.

Midshipmen Question Up.
The question of commissioning only a limited number of this year's Naval Academy class was brought to the fore momentarily by Representative McClellin, Oklahoma, a democratic member of the naval committee. The bill as drafted provided that not more than 200 midshipmen were to be commissioned. Mr. McClellin offered an amendment for future discussion which would authorize the retirement of 75 per cent of naval officers eligible for retirement and the commissioning of 200 Naval Academy graduates and enough more midshipmen to replace officers retired.

The four hours of debate on the McArthur and Vire proposals actually got under way at 1:30 p.m., with a speech by Representative Magee, republican, New York, declaring republican President is entitled to the support of a republican House.

"I am not willing to strike a blow at the Navy," he said, in urging adoption of the 86,000 amendment. Swinging his arms like a ball player



SPEAKING OF EASTER PARADES.

GIGANTIC WATERSPOUT CHASES SHIP HALF HOUR

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The story of a gigantic waterspout which chased the Cunard liner Carmania half an hour and then suddenly subsided when it was almost upon the hard-driven ship was told by officers and passengers when she arrived today, after a rough trip to the near east. The liner was about 800 miles off from New York when the spout was sighted. At first, passengers said, it appeared as a slight disturbance of water about eight miles south of her stern. Then the waves were twisted and churned and hurried skyward with terrific force in an ever-increasing volume, while myriad colors played through the angry mass of water. For a time, they said, it stood still, while Capt. G. W. Melson, after pronouncing it a big waterspout, ordered the liner sent ahead at full speed. At almost the same moment the spout seemed to take wings and rush after the big ship.

Passengers crowded aft. Smoke belched from the ship's funnels while the Carmania strained every atom of her strength to escape. As the spout traveled it grew larger. It widened

rapidly and towered high in the air, throwing off tons of spray.

At first, passengers thought it just a wonderful phenomenon. They began to bet on its speed, on whether it could catch the boat or pass it. Then as it towered in the Carmania's wake, gaining rapidly, it suddenly occurred to the passengers that it carried certain death with it, that the race was one for life.

It continued to gain until it was almost on the ship. The passengers huddled, awe stricken, along the decks watching the oncoming mass of water. It had only to reach out for the ship, and it subsided as suddenly as it had risen. Five minutes later there was nothing to show there had been any disturbance of the placid ocean.

Frederick Pratt, Standard Oil Company official, said it was the most terrifying, but at the same time, the most wonderful sight he had ever seen. Captain Melson smiled when he was asked what would have happened if it had caught us," he said. "In fact I never could have told. We would have been listed as missing on the marine register."

NAVY RED TAPE CUT WHEN SAILOR IS ILL

Head of Annapolis Academy Admits Man to Hospital From Private Yacht.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 15.—By order of Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson, superintendent of the Naval Academy, red tape was cut yesterday in the interest of humanity, and Sylvan Knowlton, a sailor on a private yacht now in Annapolis harbor, who was suffering with a bad case of measles, was admitted to the local naval hospital.

Knowlton had applied to the local hospital and was denied admission, as it had no contagious ward. Unsuccessful efforts were also made to secure permission to enter several Baltimore hospitals. When these facts were put before the academy officials, precedents were set aside and the man is being cared for in the naval institution.

Knowlton was a sailor on the Ventura, belonging to Howard Baker of New York city.

M'CORMACK PASSES CRISIS IN HIS ILLNESS

Antitoxin Administered and He Rests Comfortably—Able to Take Nourishment.

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 15.—For the first time in several days John McCormack, the tenor, who has been critically ill of a throat affection, was able to take nourishment tonight, according to a bulletin issued by the attending physicians.

"Mr. McCormack has been resting comfortably since 1 p.m. today, when antitoxin was administered," the bulletin said. "He has been able during this period to take a little nourishment for the first time in several days."

The physicians announced that it probably would be necessary again to lance the singer's throat tomorrow. They declared, however, that they did not believe the operation would be as serious or delicate as the three that

LIFE THREATENED, MONCURE CLAIMS

Declares Lawyer He Sentenced Said He'd "Blow My Brains Out."

Special Dispatch to The Star.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., April 15.—Judge Robinson Moncure of the corporation court, who yesterday fined Attorney Frank Stuart \$25 and sentenced him to serve five days in jail, has written a letter, dated yesterday, addressed to the editor of the Alexandria Gazette, in which, besides other things, he states:

"I am reliably informed that said Frank Stuart stated on two separate occasions that if he went to jail he would blow my brains out after he got out, if he did not do so before."

"It is needless for me to comment upon such an attitude, and I can only say that it will be called to the attention of the grand jury."

The judge, in opening his letter, says: "I am writing you this letter so that the public may be informed of transpiring facts and of threats against my person, which, while they will not deter me from the performance of my duty will, at least, let the public know the difficulties I have to contend with."

Judge Moncure further says in the letter: "This morning in the course of my duty I had to impose a punishment upon Attorney Frank Stuart for contempt of court, after warning him to desist and telling him what the consequences would be if he persisted in his course of conduct."

As previously stated, Attorney Stuart today furnished bond and proposes to ask the state court of appeals to grant a writ of error from Judge Moncure's decision holding him in contempt of court, with a fine and jail sentence as the penalty.

WILL RUN FOR SENATE.

A. A. Lilly, West Virginia, Candidate in Republican Primary.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 15.—A. A. Lilly, former attorney general of West Virginia, tonight announced his candidacy for the United States Senate, in the republican primary to be held August 1.

In his announcement, Mr. Lilly said: "My purpose is to enter into a vigorous and aggressive campaign. Believing in the republican party, I shall, if elected, give loyal support to the policies of President Harding and his administration."

D. A. R. CONVENTION WILL BREAK RECORD

Delegates Representing 126,208 Women Tackle World Issues Tomorrow.

WILL HONOR WAR DEAD

Hughes, Jusserand and Geddes to Give Addresses—Other High Spots on Program.

Memorial Continental Hall tomorrow will be the scene of the greatest annual congress as to numbers of delegates and importance of topics of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Never before in the history of the national patriotic organization have there been accredited 2,700 delegates and alternates. This number this year is due to the largely increased membership, which now stands at the high record mark of 126,208 throughout the country.

Problems of American reconstruction, foreign relations and domestic affairs will form the principal topics for discussion. Special committee reports on each of these subjects are expected to be the initial steps in a national movement by the organization for definite stands on each of the above-named issues.

Big Issues on Program.

As in former years, Americanization will be one of the principal items of discussion. But unlike former years, it is expected that attention will be given to this topic from a viewpoint of the leading national issue, inasmuch as this subject is held by the organization as second to none of the national policies.

Outstanding by far all other topics, however, on account of the condition of the world since the war, will be the item of international relations, which will be brought up under the committee on international relations, Mrs. William N. Reynolds, chairman. Referring to the agreements reached at the conference for limitation of armament, the committee says in a report, "There is no bigger work for the Daughters of the American Revolution today than to familiarize ourselves with the outstanding features of the International Declaration of Independence and to pledge ourselves as did our forefathers of the Revolution to guard these ideals and see to it that they are upheld in the years to come."

Summarizing the events of the conference for limitation of armament, the committee outlines the results as being the adoption of the naval limitation treaty; the submarine and poison gas treaty; the Pacific treaty; the general far eastern treaty; the Chinese tariff treaty and the Shanghai treaty.

World Friendship Sought.

The recommendations of the committee, which are expected to furnish material for the most important discussions of the congress, are designed to institute a movement for the gathering of women of the world in this city to aid in carrying out the ideal of the arms conference. "Let the Daughters of the American Revolution help to bring about an international gathering of women at Washington for the purpose of cementing international friendships and establishing closer understanding among the women of the world."

"Let the Daughters of the American Revolution appoint a committee to get into communication with organizations similar to ours in other countries for the purpose of exchanging thought and suggestions tending toward warmer international relations."

"Let the Daughters of the American Revolution undertake to disseminate today with the good feeling displayed at the conference; it indicated that European countries were again thinking of themselves as parts of Europe as a whole, rather than as friends or enemies of certain countries and members of certain alliances."

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4.)

GENOA DEADLOCKED ALLIED ULTIMATUM GIVEN TO RUSSIANS

French Say Soviets Have Been Told to Reply 'Yes' or 'No' on Experts' Plan.

LLOYD GEORGE FOR PACT TO RESPECT TERRITORY

Financial Subcommittee Tackles Gold Standard—Czar's Debts Figure.

Senator France Wires Lloyd George He Will Ask U. S. Seat at Genoa

By the Associated Press.

GENOA, April 15.—Prime Minister Lloyd George, head of the British delegation at the economic conference today received a cable message from Senator Joseph I. France of Maryland, saying he was about to propose a resolution in the American Senate asking that America be represented at the conference.

The message was referred to the secretary-general of the conference. The British attitude was described as being that the British government could not interfere with the affairs of another nation and that of course any decision on American participation must be left to the United States government.

By the Associated Press.

GENOA, April 15.—The Russian delegates were told today to answer definitely yes or no as to whether they will put into practice the conditions of the Cannes resolution and the guarantees contained in the London experts' report, according to a French communiqué issued tonight subsequent to the adjournment of a lengthy meeting between the allied leaders and the Russians.

It seemed impossible, said the French statement, to get anything tangible from the soviet delegates, who astonished the allied representatives by demanding 50,000,000,000 gold rubles as the amount due Russia because of foreign intervention. This is two and a half times greater than the amount the allies claim from Russia.

An Italian statement regarding the meeting was more optimistic. It pointed out that the subjects discussed are vaster in scope than was dreamed of when the German conference originated.

"This," says the statement, "is an attempt to bring about the coexistence in the world of finance, economy and commerce of two opposite regimes—capitalism and communism. This morning the experts were struggling in a kingdom of figures and in the afternoon the allied leaders took the discussion back into the kingdom of principles."

The bolshevik delegates have been asked to expedite the discussion as much as possible and the conversations will be resumed as soon as possible.

A discussion between the allied leaders and the Russian delegates today centered on three points: First, debts; second, war debts, and third, restitution of private property.

With regard to the first, the Russians explained what they called the "confused condition" of their people, who believed they had made a new world out of chaos and after a terrible convulsion. If the powers asked them to pay their old debts, it would blight the hopes of the Russian people.

The allied leaders explained that the pre-war debts were not due primarily to governments, but individuals, chiefly French. They insisted that no government had the right to wipe out the claims of foreign individuals.

French See Opposition.

The opinion was expressed tonight that no difficulty would be encountered in settling the pre-war debts. Generally speaking, the French seemed less optimistic than the British in telling of the progress of the allied meetings with the Russians. The French were of the opinion that the bolshevik were disposed to give battle at every point raised and postpone definite answers.

In discussing the second point, war debts, the allies said this was something where the governments were in a position to negotiate. They did not want to be unreasonable, because they realized the appalling state of Russia and did not desire to press Russia unduly. But the signature of the Russian government must be respected.

The Russians rejoined by citing damages caused by foreign military expeditions into Russia.

Restoration of an effective gold monetary standard and the strict balancing of budgets without resort to the issuance of surplus paper currency or bank credits, are understood to be among the important recommendations being examined by the financial subcommittee after today's conference.

Dr. Walter Rathenau, the German delegate, expressed his satisfaction today with the good feeling displayed at the conference; it indicated that European countries were again thinking of themselves as parts of Europe as a whole, rather than as friends or enemies of certain countries and members of certain alliances.

Boy Scout Troop Out to Break Up Shifters' Society

While others have been talking, the Boy Scouts have gotten right on the job; and all "Shifters" who are bold enough to wear the emblem of the order in a certain section of the city had best beware.

Convinced that the new craze was a "slang" outbreak, the scout of Troop No. 70, of which Ellis S. Middleton is scoutmaster, have formed the "Gas House Gang." Their emblem is the skull and crossbones, and membership can be obtained only by the presentation of a certain number of Shifter emblems taken from the bodies of active members of that order. Troop No. 70 meets in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, and is now the largest Boy Scout troop in the city.

ASKS IF SEMENOFF CAN BE PUNISHED

Senator Borah Holds Russian Responsible for Murder of U. S. Soldiers.

CANNOT GET BAKHMETEFF

Ex-Ambassador Could Claim Immunity to Keep From Being Witness.

A new complication over the presence of Gen. Gregorie Semenov in this country arose yesterday, when the Senate labor committee sought to subpoena in its investigation of the case Boris Bakhmeteff, the last accredited Russian ambassador to the United States, and found its right to do so contradicted under the practice of "diplomatic immunity."

At the same time Senator Borah, who began his committee investigation in an endeavor to develop whether Gen. Semenov should be deported, telegraphed New York authorities asking whether there was any way to punish the former Cosack chief "for the murder of American soldiers in Siberia."

To United States District Attorney Hayward at New York Mr. Borah sent this telegram: "Is there any possible way by which Semenov could now in Ludlow jail can be held responsible for the murder of American soldiers in Siberia? The evidence seems very clear."

No Doubt of Guilt.

In explanation of the message the committee chairman said that in his opinion the evidence collected by his committee during its hearings was sufficient to warrant an indictment for murder if there was any way by which it could be done.

"The evidence leaves no doubt in my mind," said Senator Borah, "that Semenov has been guilty of that crime."

When Chairman Borah directed that a subpoena be served on Mr. Bakhmeteff the sergeant-at-arms called the Russian embassy on the telephone and being informed that Mr. Bakhmeteff was in Charleston, S. C., sent him the following telegram:

"You are requested to appear before the committee on education and labor of the Senate Monday, at 10 o'clock, to testify relative to matters under consideration by said committee. Accept this notice as service of subpoena and appear at time named."

Although the Kerenky provisional government by which Mr. Bakhmeteff was appointed was lost eight of long ago in the Russian political tangle, the United States has not recognized the bolshevik regime which succeeded it, and the ambassador's name never has been taken from the official list of foreign diplomats accredited here.

The committee held no session yesterday, but it was announced that tomorrow officials of the Labor Department's immigration bureau would appear to tell why the general was not excluded when he applied for admission to this country.

U. S. RECOGNIZES NEW GUATEMALAN REGIME

Recognition was accorded the new government of Guatemala yesterday by the United States.

Announcement of the action of the American government was made in the following statement issued by the State Department: "The Secretary of State announced yesterday that the President had recognized the new government of Guatemala."

In recent years there has never been any considerable period when governments in Guatemala were not recognized by the United States. That of Manuel Estrada Cabrera, who ruled the country for many years, was recognized when it was overthrown on April 14, 1920, the Herrera administration that succeeded it was recognized within a few months.

The Herrera administration was overthrown on the night of December 6, last, and the national assembly soon thereafter designated Gen. Orellana president ad interim. He was elected president in February and was inaugurated March 4, due notice to this effect being communicated to Washington.

Francisco Latour, representative of the Orellana government in Washington, would make no statement last night on the question of recognition.

SUITOR SHOTS GIRL AND KILLS HIMSELF IN AUTO ALONG ROAD

Clarence Wood, 33, and Elsie Powell, 25, Figure in Tragedy Near Accotink.

CONTEMPLATED SUICIDE, HIS LETTERS REVEAL

Passing Auto Rushes Miss Powell to Hospital Here—Condition Critical—Tells of Shooting.

Despondent because of her refusal to marry him, Clarence Wood, aged thirty-three, of 302 Virginia avenue southeast, shot and probably fatally wounded Miss Elsie Powell, twenty-five years of age, of 1219 K street, an employee of the Veterans' Bureau, yesterday afternoon shortly before 6 o'clock, in an automobile on the Frederickburg turnpike a mile south of Accotink, Va., and then turned his 38 revolver upon himself, inflicting a wound from which he died at 7:40 o'clock in the base hospital at Camp Humphreys.

Dies at Camp Hospital.

He was found in his machine by William Anderson, proprietor of the Accotink garage, and rushed to the base hospital at Camp Humphreys, about two miles off. Tended by Maj. Edward B. Macon and Capt. Charles C. Gans, he lingered a few hours, but died as the result of internal hemorrhage.

Miss Powell was placed in Wood's automobile by Private Perry Gray of Company C, 13th Engineers, of Camp Humphreys, and rushed to the Emergency Hospital at her own request. Gray said last night he wished to take her to Camp Humphreys or to Alexandria, but she begged him to continue to Washington for hospital treatment. She was conscious on arrival and related details of the tragedy to Detectives Mullen and Messer, who were sent to the hospital by Night Chief of Detectives Flemmons.

Trying to Save Her Life.

Dr. W. C. Borden operated on Miss Powell immediately after arrival but has scant hope for her recovery. The bullet had pierced her abdomen. At a late hour last night, nevertheless, she was holding her own, physicians said, and has a chance for recovery.

That Wood previously contemplated suicide was evidenced by letters found in his possession at the base hospital.

One of them was a letter dated April 4—on which date persons living at his house said that he had torn up letters and the picture of Miss Powell.

The letter stated: "Dear Elsie, I'll never see you again. I'm tired of life. I don't see anything to live for. I can't stand your coldness. God bless you, little girl. Good-bye, Clarence."

Tired of Life, He Says.

On the outside of another envelope was written: "Notify my mother, Mrs. George M. Powell, 302 Virginia avenue southeast, and Elsie Powell, 1219 K street."

Still another letter was found by attorneys at the base hospital. This one was dated April 9, 1922. It read: "Dear Mother: I am tired of life. So tired I can't live. So I am going to leave you. I hope you can live on what I have. Tell Harry—(his brother)—to be good to you. I am so glad he is happy. I tried to be so, though I can't. I cannot see anything to live for. I am so tired of life. God bless you. I am your sad boy, Clarence."

Wood did not recover consciousness before death. Miss Powell, in telling the headquarters detectives of the occurrence said that she had met Wood after work yesterday and had accepted his invitation to take a short ride. She continually requested him to turn back, but he refused.

After passing Accotink, she said she got him to stop the car, upon which she jumped out. She told him that she would not return to the car, until he had turned round and started in the direction of Washington.

Found Standing in Road.
The tragedy ensued shortly thereafter, it is believed. He shot her, but she was able to remain standing in the road. He was found by Anderson in his machine lying in a heap on the floor. Gray said that he found her standing in the road while the car was standing in the car